thought that by having such a body of men devoted to his interest, having no sympathy with the peo-ple and the people having none with them, he would be able to suppress all symptoms of rebellion, at least in the capital and district of Mexico. He eared little about the condition of the frontier States. whether they were overrun and desolated by burdes of Indians, or whether they were oppressed by recolutionists. Let the capital remain at peace, and obedient to his sway, and all was well. Every good Mexican reverences the name of the city of the Az tecs, and cherishes the hope of one day witnessing with his own eyes the splendors of the halls of the Montezomas. The city is, therefore, in fact the nation; and Santa did all in his power to foster that ment, and to centralize everything in Mexico. This was another of the reasons alleged by the revolutionists as an excuse for their movement, for in carrying out this idea he had reduced the States so the condition and name of departments. Well, saries on whom he could rely, and who would not be like the Mexican soldiery, perpetually getting up manifestoes and pronunciamentos, and plans, and revolts. So he directed his Minister at Paris, Don Jose Ramon Pacheco, to make the necessary arrangement for supplying him with three regiments of Swiss Guards, and directed Mr. Arrangoiz to appropriate \$500,000 out of the seven millions for that purpose. When this little scheme got wind, through the columns of the New York HERALD, and was noticed in the newspapers, Mr. Pacheco addressed a communication to the Patrie of Paris, denying that the Mexican government was raising this levy, and explaining that the motive of his recent journey to Switzerland was to encourage emigration from that country to Mexico, and that for reasons of common defence against the frontier Indiana these emigrants were to go out in the character of military colonists. But Mr. Arrangoiz's pamphlet stripped off this disguise and showed he design in its true colors. Only \$100,000 was appropriated to the parpose, but not a solitary Swiss military colonist arrived on the shores of Mexico.

The following are translations of Mr. Pacheco's letter to La Patrie, and of other documents falsifying

letter to La Patrie, and of other documents falsifying his statement:

Masses. Entrons—I request that you will publish in your esteemed journal the following inest—

The Swis journals nave been recently occupied with a pretended project of clandestine estimated of regiments intended to be sent to Mexico, for the purpose of forming an excert to the President, who designs, it is said, to have himself declared Emperor. In this connection my visit to the castom is sporen of, and Coornel Misseeger is pointed out as one of the persons with whom I have had an understanding.

For the purpose of correcting public opinion I must my that i have not gone to Switzerland mognito, or concealing my rinkt. I have had the honor of coalerting with the Switz authorities on the convenience which would result to both countries from the establishment of a system of onligration, Mexico requiring hoppation in her wast territory, and Switzerland not being able from year to year to supply her surplus population with food. I have had occasion to explain that Mexico isses herself under the necessity of garding her immense frontiers, frequently invalide by the nature irlest; and that therefore, it was right that the emigrants who should form the first expedition should have the character of military colonists, a thing which is not contrary to the laws of dwitzerland. Besides, this would be a measure of military colonists, a thing which is not contrary to the laws of dwitzerland. Besides, this would be a measure of military colonists, a thing which is not contrary to the laws of dwitzerland, who, being an excellent subject, and a first subject with the first patril to the project of engine and the subject is an extra the first of the propose which in the wood would had previously unsuffed in this matter the Mexican Consular agent in Switzerland, with, being an excellent subject, and a single propose which in the propose which in these journals, is attributed to the propose of with the gentleman. The purpose of organising all the branches of

So wrote Senor Pacheco to one of the journals of the French metropolis. Now let us compare the foregoing published statements with the following diplomatic note. It is from Senor Almonte, Mexican Minister to the United States, to Senor Arrangoiz, the special commissioner to receive the first treaty. It will be seen that there is a slight diffe-

treaty. It will be seen that there is a slight difference of fact involved:

[Very private.]

MERICAN LEGATION IN THE U. S. OF AMERICA, 1
NEW YORK, SEPL. 2, 1854.

YOUR BUCKLESON—Doder date of the 6th mi. I have been addressed by his Excellency Don Jose Ramon Pacheco, our Minister in France, in the following terms:

Your Excellency—I have received, under date of lat of July has the following astructors from his Excellency to Minister of Foreign Adales:

Your Excellency—I have received, under date of lat of July has the following astructors from his Excellency of Minister of Foreign Adales:

Your Excellency—Owing to the fact that the pending treaty with the United States has been exchanged in Washington, thanks to the disnoction manifested by this government for six rationation, and to the instructions on the subject given to his Excellency General Aimont, and to the instructions on the subject given to his excellency for the service of the courty should take place, the President, thinking it fit that as soon as notable the wending of the three Ewest regimens contracted for by your fix collency for the service of the courty should take place, the three Ewest regimens for their transportation here, for which end you are empowered to draw on the said teneral almosts—to whom do orders are communicated by this date—up to the sum of Science); and not see of the obeging poseible for your Excellency to obtain funds by in and of science of the service of the courty of the service of the soon of the service of the purpose of no liftying rout has the science for the purpose of no ellipsing out has the science. A Stamscripe this for your Excellency for the purpose of an ilying you that the arthred is one of the greatest unique.

I transcrive this low your Excessors for the present of set trying you that the subject is one of the greatest organor. A set has been proved to the audia is expressed by the terms of the communication to which I have called your attention, as that the manufaction the which I have called your attention, as that the manufaction the previous orders. I must very southway begin to the tendence of the theorems or amount, as well set in favor or the compressioners or Berns on the bankers with have advanced funds to me. I reported to your Excellency the assurances of my particular extern.

3. R. PACHECO.

I have the henor of forwarding the foregoing to your Excellency for your information and action, adding that the Minister of Foreign "flats has in resulty ordered me to deliver to the said Schor Pacheco up to the amount of \$60,000. Your Excellency will please tell me in representation to the said schor Pacheco. God and shorty.

For RABARGOIZ, Special Commissioner of the Supreme government in the United States.

WHAT BECAME OF THE TEN MILLIONS. It is not easy to ascertain the uses made of this seven millions. Arrangoiz sent to Mexico, in letters of exchange, \$6,174,697, gave to Pacheco, as above \$100,000 : paid \$15,000, for secret service, by order of Santa Anna; paid the expenses of an artillery officer who had been sent to New York to procure arms and munitions of war; paid to Messrs Butter-field & Co., on account of a contract for steamboats \$127,213, and sent money to several of the legations The steamship Ben Franklin was purchased, con verted into a war steamer, under the name, we be-Heve, of Santa Anna, was subsequently named the Democrate, and at last accounts was in the hands of an officer and crew, as a freebooter and pirate Artillery and other arms and munitions were also procured with a share of the funds, but probably the largest portion of it was quietly reserved by Santa Anna against the approaching day of his flight from Mexico. Such, at least, was the general impression at the time. And not only was this first instalment of \$7,000,000 thus made use of, but the payment of the remaining \$3,000,000, which was to have been paid after the survey and settlement of the boundary line, was also anticipated-the house of Hargous, Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, having made advances on it. Subsequently, when the government passed into the hands of Comonfort, be refused to acknowledge the validity of the drain of these capitalists, and it became a nice legal point whether the ex-government could thus alienate a sum which was not actually due at the time. Hargous & Company pressed their claim on the recognition of our government, and other parties in this country, financially interested, pressed with equal vigor the claim of the Mexican government the defranded, as it was alleged, by the colinsion of Hargoue & Company with Santa Anna. Finally, herever, a compromise was effected. Comonfort received from Hargous & Company a sum of between a quarser and palf a million of diffars, and in considers.

tion thereof allowed the payment of the three mil-

SANTA AMNA'S ABDI ATTON It was on the 12th of August, 1865, that Sant Anns, in the village of Perote, near Ve a Cruz, signed the act of abdication, and the next day took his departure from the shores of Mexico. By virtue of the powers vested in him by the decree of 2d February, 1854, he had deposited the reins of govern-ment in the hands of the President of the Tribunal of Justice, General Mariano Salas, and General Mar-

The latter was afterwards, on 14th August, 1854, chosen President ad interim, pending the assumption of power by whoever might be chosen under the plan of Ayutla. Meantime the victoriou revolutionary forces were approaching the capita by slow stages. Carrera, anxious to promothe re-establishment of order, solicited chiefs of the army to meet at the village of Dolores, for the purpose of reorganizing the government. Alvarez took no notice whatever of the invitation. Comonfort repudiated his authority to ssue the call, and others only signified a partial or onditional acceptance.

CARRERA ABDICATES IN PAVOR OF DE LA VEGA One month's experience made Carrera heartily sick of the Presidency, and on the 12th September, 1855, he, too, abdicated, and confided the preservation of public order and tranquility to the General-in-Chief. Remulo Diaz de la Vega, Governor of the district of Mexico and Commandant General. De la Vega is one of the best officers and ablest men of the repub ic. He had distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and yet he is now an exile in this city, having been recently, in conjunction with several others, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate or overthe Comonfort. In assuming his new functions he issued the following sensible proclamation:— THE CHIERS ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, GENERAL OF DIVISIO

The Critical Robuldo Diaz de La Vrca, Grangral of Division and Geserical de Criss of the Forest of the District of Maxico to his Fallow Crizens:—

Bis Excellency General Martin Carrera having renounced the Presidency of the republic, and thus given a new proof of definite-stedences and patriotism. I find myself—after having had the honor of being proclaimed by the people of the garrison onlef of the movement of the 13th of August, in favor of the plan of Ayutla—charged with the duty of preserving public order and guarantee higher rights of property until the chiefs of the revolution come to create a government and to put as end the headless condition in which the nation is now found. To fulfit this sacred duty I recken upon the co-operation of the loyal troops which garrison this capital, and who are disposed to obey the national will, in nover being converted into an instrument of sarrchy. I also recken upon the wisdom and the morality of the people, who have given in these cirtical moments to many proofs of patriotism and love of order

Fellow-ciuzons, as a soldier of the republic I will fulfithe duty which circumstances impose upon me; and all my efforts will tend to ward off new disasters and to deliver up the capital, tratquil and intaxi, to the chiefs of the revolution, who are to-day the only hope of the country.

the revolution, who are to day the only the constry.

I afterm to you that your liberty is assured—that personal rights will be respected—that property has bothing to fear, and that I will spare no effort in favor of your tranquility and of your well being.

To attain this patriotic object, to guard against fresh obstacles to the revolution, and to facilitate the work of regeneration which the country expects, I recken upon Jour co operation. Your fellow-citizen.

ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA.

At the request of the army, the Governorship of the district was conferred by de la Vega upon Gen. Minon. An event soon occurred to prevent the cooperation of these two officers. Alvarez transmitted to Minon two orders-one prescribing the organization and armament of the National Guard, the other directing the arrest of the old ministers of Santa Anna, and other persons therein mentioned. These two communications were addressed to Gen. Minon who transmitted them to Gen. Vega, and came to demand the accomplishment thereof, so far as reated to the armament of the National Guard, Alvarez having ordered that the arms for the purpose should be given up by Gen. Vega. The latter took umbrage at the manner employed by Alvarez in communicating his inscructions, as he thought they should have been addressed to himself directly, and not through the intermediary of the Governor, whom he had himself appointed, and whom he regarded

DE LA VEGA IN CONFLICT WITH ALVAREZ

as his subultern.

But besides objecting to the form in which the instructions were conveyed to him, de la Vega objected to the instructions themselves. In high dudgeon he resigned his command, and appointed General Jarero his successor. In announcing this change to Alvarez in a communication dated Sept.

As I have been, and as I am, in concert with the persons who form my council, convinced that this measure (the organization and arming of the National Guard) should be subsequent to the publication of the provincy statute which belongs to me to decree conformaty to the fourth article of the plan of Avuita, and as on and as on.

General Minon, however, not disconcerted by the action of de la Vega, proceeded to carry out the instructions he had received. He opened a registry for the enrolment of members of the Nationa Guard, and erdered the arrest of the persons designated by Alvarez. All of Santa Anna's ministers evaded arrest with the exception of Senor Olasagarre, formerly Minister of Finance. In the meanime the garrison and citizens of Mexico were alarmed at the retirement of de la Vega, and solicited him to resume the command-in-chief and dismiss Minon. He assented, resumed the command. and potified Minon of his dismissal, and also informed Alvarez of the resumption of his functions. Minon immediately out for Cuernavaca, a village some twelve miles from the capital, where Alvarez had established his headquarters. Alvarez having learned what had taken place in the capital, despatched fresh orders, conferring upon Gen. Minon not merely political governorship, but also the military governorship of the district, prescribing the immediate organization and arming of the National Guard; charging Gen. Jarero to assist General Minon in his commandancy, and enjoining General Vega to report himself in mediately at the headquarters at Cuernavaca. The officers of the garrison declared against the execution of these measures, and it appeared probable they would remain a dead letter. The result finally was that General Vega delivered up the military command of the district, not to General Minon, who had been first named, but to General Jose M. Garcia Conde, who was at the same time charged with the colitical government. General Conde was immediately recognised in his double capacity.

ALVAREZ ELECTED PRESIDENT. While these events were transpiring in the capital the revolutionary chiefs were actively engaged in bringing the movement to a completely success ful issue. This was no easy task. A contrariety of sentiment prevailed among them. New plans for new modifications of the Pian of Avutla were set up. General Vidaurri, in Montercy, demanded the ex-tinction of the army, which the Plan of Ayutla promised to conserve; and he prepared to march the forces under his command against General Haro y Tameriz, who had proclaimed a plan of his own based upon the support of the clergy and of the army, the two great levers of despotism. Besides, the town and fortress of Matamoros on the Rio Grande, was still occupied by the Senta Anna troops, to the number of 1,800, under the command of General Woll; and Tampico, Queretaro and several other places throughout the republic had also to be brought to submit to the new order of things. General Woll subsequently abandoned his command and made good his escape to the American side of the Rio Grande, the garrison having pronounced for the Plan of Ayutla; afterwards it adopted and amplified the Plan of General Vidanti. Besides these complications, another and more serious one arose in the hape of an incursion of Texas rangers under | much influence.

the command of Captains Callaghan and Henry, it was at first reported that their aid was solicited Vidaurri in carriying out his political scheme of the Sierra Madre republic, but he indignantly denied it, and wrote to Alvarez to say that instead of carrying out his hostile designs against Haro y Tamariz he would march against and chastise the American in-

In the meantime, a convocation of the revolution ary chiefs was convened at Chernavaca, for the purpose of electing an ad i terim President. The elec tion took place on the 4th of October. The prin cipal candidates were General Alvarez, General Comonfort, General Ocampo and General Viduarri. It was reported that, previous to the election, there had been a sort of caucus held, at which it wa agreed that if the choice fell upon Comonfort, and if the army should be satisfied with him, he would be recognized; but otherwise, or in case any other person were chosen, they would repudiate all that was done, appoint Hare y Tamariz first chief, and de la Vega Generalissiare, and with their conjoined forces impose the law upon the nation.

At this election all the departments and territories were represented with the exception of Sonors and Coloma. Vidaurri received one vote, Comonfort three votes, Ocampo three votes, and Alvaclared President ad interim of the Mexican republic His Cabinet was composed of Melchor Ocampo. Minister of Foreign Affairs; Benito Juarez, of Justice; Ignatis Comonfort, of War; and Guillermo Pricto, of Finance.

ALVAREZ ABDICATES-COMONFORT IS BLECTED But the "Panther of the South" did not long retain the reins of government in his hands. He found himself less fitted for controlling the affairs of a nation than he was for leading on his wild and warlike Pintos against the troops of Santa Anna. The air of Mexico would not agree with the old pa triarch, and so he held his court in Cuernavaca But even there the cares of State pressed too heavily on him, and he sighed for the air of his nativ mountains. Accordingly he signified his intention to resign the Presidency, and General Comonfort was selected as his successor—ex-President Ceballos being one of his rival candidates.

Comosfort is-as Alvarez and Carrera weremerely an ad interim President, or, as he is styled, the President Substitute. A national Congress has been in session ever since he came into power forming a constitution for the country; the design being, when that constitution will have been proclaimed, to proceed to elect a President in accord ance with its provisions. Whether the present government will exist so long as to admit of this proceeding is quite doubtful.

CHURCH PROPERTY LAW. The principal feature of Comonfort's governmen has been the passage and partial execution of a law depriving religious communities of the fee simple which they have had for time immemorial in something about one-third of the real estate of the country. The alleged motive for the passage of the law-known as the law Lerdo, from the name of the minister who formulated it-was that, as most of the church property was situated in cities and towns, the possession of this fee simple acted as a preven tive to improvement and progress. The church re ceived the rents, but did not care to make improvements. In the City of Mexico alone, of the fiv thousand houses, valued, with the temples and public edifices, at \$80,000,000, more than one-half is owned by the church. Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, in a very able statistical work recently published, showed that the annual revenue of the Mexican church, from dues, fees, alms, masses, &c., is from six to eight millions: and that the property of the church in real estate is from 250 to 300 millions. The aim of the law was to desamortize this immense propertythat is, to divest the church of the fee simple, and invest the title in the tenant. By the act of 25th of June last, all tenants of church and civil corporations have the right to become the owners of the property they hold by having an adjudication made in their favor and paying a capitalization of their rent at the rate of six per cent. Thus, a tenant paying \$160 a year, has the right of retaining the property at \$1 666, that being the capital which the \$100 interest represents. As most of the church property is rented at a very low rate, this laws is quite a boon for the tenants, because in thirteen years, paying the regular rent to the church, the property vests in themselves. This was a real revolution, initiated by Comenfort. He had to meet the whole power of the church, and to place the church and governbe incurred, but did not shrink from facing it. Archbishops and bishops proved contumacious, and published pastorals and sermons against but whenever they necam dangerous Comonfort shipped them off from the country. As the law affects only wealthy my nastic institutions, and not the real working clergy, the latter, who were always jealous of the wealth of these religious drones, not only did not use their influence against the law, but counselled their parishioners to take advantage of it, and even in some instances were purchasers themselves under it. For this, however, they incurred degradation and suspension from their office. Still the opposi tion of the church is unavailing. The titles to property worth fifteen or twenty millions of dollar have already been sold. The government only derives five per cent from these sales. In this Comonfort was by far too modest. Had he confiscated and appropriated to the use of the government the entire property of the church, be would have done far better. He could with the proceeds have paid off the national debt and organized the government on a firm and on during basis. As it is, the revenue derived from this law of desamortization is only a drop in the ocean. Still, its effect on the people caunot full to be highly beneficial: for not only are the obstacles to physical improve ment thereby removed, but the greater obstacles to the mental and social amelioration of the Mexican people-fout ded in blind and bigoted obedience h therto given to the clergy-are also broken down.

REVOLUTION AGAINST COMOSFORT. But this social revolution is not the only movement that has engaged the attention of the govern ment of Comonfort. It has also had to contend with several political revolutions-some springing out of this law and instignted by the clergy, and others with the manifestation of that chronic disease of am itious demagogism with which Mexico has been so long afflicted. Of the former kind was that which necessitated the siege and capture of Puebla by the government troops. To the latter class belong the revolution got up by the brothers Gandara in Sonora, and that other movement got up by Vi daurri, and which at one time threatened to, and perhaps still may, eventuate in the formation of a Sietra Madre republic, composed of the States of New Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahnila.

This scheme has long been nursed in the ambitions brain of General Vidaurri. He had declated it in his manifesto against Sauta Anna, and only abandened it temperarily, so that all the revolution ary forces might act in unison, and with a single aim-the everthrow of Santa Anna. That being ac complished, he returned to his favorite project. He never can be said to have lent any support or givenany allegis nee to the Comonfort government; but has acted throughout as the Governor or dictator of an independent State. He has declared the annexation of Coahuila and Tamsulipas to New Leon; and is evidently quite willing, at the fitting moment, to declare the independence of the Sierra Madre republic, and, if necessary, its annexation to the United Sta e. Still, that would be a dernier resert, for the Mexicans, as we have said, are extremety le clous as to the integrity of their territory. It is said that he has culisted old Alvarez in his

favor, as well as several other military chiefs of

PANGESS FROM SPAIN AND ENGLAND And not only is the integrity of the Mexican public thus menaced by internal foes, but it is also menaced by enemies from without. Spain is preparing another armada to land upon her shores and to destroy her nationality, on the pre-

tence that she does not pay her debts; and England has manifested a disposition to complicate affairs still more on the pretence of an outrage committed by the government on a British subject. Thus is poor Mexico torn, distracted and menaced on all sides. BOW THEY ARE TO BE MET.

Comonfort, however, is not blind to the dangers which threaten the country, and is said to have prepared a scheme which will not only carry the war into Africa, but also is certain to involve this country in the contest as an ally of Mexico. This plan is, as we indicated in an article on Friday last, to throw an invading force into the Island of Cuba, and wrest it from the Castilian crown. The plan appears feasible, for the garrison of the ever faithful island is to be used to operate against Mexico, and a few thousand filibusters, in concert with the disaffected of the island, would therefore suffice to overthrow the existing order of things. Comonfort is enlisting troops for this purpose on both sides of the Rio Grande, so that a descent upon Mexico will be followed by a counter descent upon Cuba. There are now in this city a number of illustrious Mexicans-including General de la Vega, General Blanco, General Uraga, Senor Rafael Rafael, and others, who, though some of them may have been exiled for their hostility to Come nfort, are now co-operating with him in helping him to accomplish that master stroke of policy which we have just alluded to. It is therefore quite evident, as we stated in the first paragraph of this rticle, that Mexico is approaching another crisis in her history. We can see but one grand result of it, and that is the annexation of the country, in whole or in part to the republic of the United States. And for that the times are propitious.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Marcy and the New Maritime Law.
[From the Journal des Débats, Oct. --.]

Marcy and the New Maritime Law.

[From the Journal os Debata, Oct. —]

Mr. Marcy founds one of his arguments on the employ made by France of privateers. The example, it must be admitted, was not well selected; for if it is true that France has, above all other nations, waged a war of privateers, it is equally certain that the experience she gained thereby forused one of the motives which led ber to propose in the Congress of Paris the abolition of privateers. In the course of the last two hundred years we have waged three great maritime wars—under Louis XIV., Louis XVI, and the Empire. In two of these wars, which terminated fatally for our navy, we conducted our privateering operations with a perseverance and an energy which allow us to constitute ourselves sovereign judges of the system. Now, what was the result? Under Louis XIV., as under Napoleon, we finished by abandoning letters of marque, for daily experience taught that privateering may affect the private roitunes of the subjects of a greatrival maritime power, but exercises no real influence on the decision of the contest. After La Hogue, after Trafalgar, our privateers almeat all terminated their career on the pontoons. On the contrary in the successful war under Louis XVI. the exploits of privateers were null; and it appears that all the scamen were preased into the service of the vessels and floets, which offered or accepted a remarkable number of grant naval battles. If they were not all gained by France, she triumphel in a sufficient number to entitle her to terminate the war by the glorious peace of 1783. The American Secretary of State may perhaps not be familiar with these circumstances; but it does seem strange to us that so enlightened a man should appear disinclined to admit that the late of wars, by sea or by land, depends on the issue of pitched battles, and that detailed actions, in which privateers can alone take part, have no appreciable result; that, in a word, a servous war, which leads to a treaty, is conducted with regular troops, wi in the contrary, they would employ their effi-better manner were they to endeavor to per heir country that militia or privateers are ev-ess value, now that the organization and mu-of land and naval forces have obtained so im of land and haval forces have obtained so immense an improvement. The changes which are at pre-sent being introduced into aval constructions must endow them more than ever with the empire of the seas; and the Power which would be ill advised enough to employ privateers against it would only waste the elements of strength it possesses without any chance of success.

any chance of success.

The Sound and Elbe Dues.
[From the London Gazete. Oct. Is ]

The United States government has demanded from that of Hanover a statistical return of all lighthouses and sea signals maintained on the Elbe, together with the annual cost, and the amount of dues levied to cover such cost, on ships navigating that river ou their entrance, or on their leaving the North Sea. In other words, the Cabinetof Washington has taken the first step towards the repudiation of the Hanoverian State Dues. The principle on which the United States contend that their ships shall not be taxed on their ingress or egress to or from the open seas has been so often and so recently explained in these columns as to require no repetition here. Both Denmark and Hanover claim a right to levy a tax upon suipping—the one with respect to the Both Denmark and Hanover claim a right to levy a tax upon suipping—the one with respect to the Danish Sound, the other in reference to the Eibe. The United States say to these Powers—"prove your right to tax our ships and we will pay your toil." Neither Denmark nor Hanover can show any claim but what exists by treaty; hence the United States give notice that at its expiration it will not be renewed—the effect of the non-renewal of the treaty being that Denmark. Hanover and the United States will stand in the same position as they did with respect to either the Sound or the Stade dues before the treaty existee. This reduces the question to the simple issue of whether the United States ships have not as much right to go in and out of the Baltic or Eibe as have the ships of either Denmark or Hanover? This is really and truly the whole question. Neither Denmark nor Hanover can satisfactorily answer it; for this reason the United States refuses any longer to submit to the impost.

The Electric Telegraph in India.

Few chapters in the history of the electric tele graph are more curious or more gratifying than the one that contains an account of its development is local. Scarce y three years ago there was not also for the graphs of the communication in the way. India. Scarce y three years ago there was not a mile of telegraphic communication in the whole continent of Asia. At the present moment the length of wire already laid down is very little inferior to that in the whole of the United Kingdom. By the first report from the "Electric Telegraph Department in India," we learn that on the 31st of January last the lines were in operation over more than 4,000 miles of aggregate extent. This rapid completion of so vast a betwork carried moreover through a country presenting difficulties and obstructions altogether unknown in Eggland, is due entirely to the energy and skiil of a single man—Mr. O Shaughnessy, superintendent of the telegraphic department in india.

The chain of communication at present stretched across the Indian peninsula may be divided into

telegraphic depertment in india.

The chain of communication at present stretched across the Indian peninsula may be divided into three sections: First, from Calcutta, or rather from Saugor Island lighthouse, at the mouth of the Hooghly, to Peshawur; secondly, from Agra to Bombay, and thirdly, from Bombay to Madras, Mysore and Ootacamund. Some outlying districts of our Indian Empire were also provided with telegraphic communication. Even in the newly acquired province of Pegu 21s miles had already been constructed at the date of this report.

Besides the tapidity with which the work has been accomplished—baving been commenced only in November, 1853—the economical mode of construction is not a little remarkable. This economy has also been attained in spite of many drawbacks. Instead of following the marked prepared line of a railway, the Indian telegraph was carried through jungles and across rivers, besides along a wild and almost uninhabited country for many hundred miles of its total length. Yet the whole work has teen performed at a cost of about twenty lace of rupees, or 500rs per mile—equal in English money to \$60. Considering the many obstances with which the establishment had to contend, this result affords

settling proof of the conquest over dillocities, which may be achieved by any person who combines elemified invertedge and procleed energy with that still nave accomplaiment—the faculty of organization. In fact, the most serious hudrances which the Director General had to overcome, did not arise from mechanical canees. The establishment and discipline of the working send at the various stations presented difficulties are at the control of the control of the working send at the various that the original formation of the line more across than the original formation of the line more across than the original formation of the line more across that the duties could be in any degree performed by nature operators. The organization of a working start from such materials was indeed a work of no slight labor and responsibility. We can well understand Mr. O'shanghneey's accession that 'the constroler than the control of the control of

tinental system, which has already been carried nor in that direction beneath the waters of the Mediterranean. Intelligence may then be flashed without a break from London to the capital cities of every Indian Presidency, and onwards even to the confines of Burnah, or the regions whose innabitants pay divine honors to the Grand Lama himself.

Mail Communication to Australia BANQUET ON BOARD THE STEAMER-SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT HARRISON, UNITED STATES NAVY-RI

Mail Communication to Australia.

A BANQUET ON BOARD THE STANES—SPRECH OF LINCUTENANT HABRISON, UNITED STATES NAVY—REMARKS OF MR. TRAIN, OF BOSTON.

[From the Louden News, uct. 20]

The opening of the new mail service to the Australian colonies by the European and Australian Company, has been celebrated at Southampton in a manner chalacteristic of the place it appears to be an unreserved opinion that all the undertakings coonected with that port. Whether of private enterprise or of an official bature, should be acknowledged in a marked manner by the authorities and principal inhabitants of the town. It is a bousehold idea in Southampton, that nothing tends more to do away with the awkwardness and angularities which must, to a certain extent, belong to the workers in new projects, than bringing them face to face with all the notabilities of every department in the place at a well covered table. The directors of the European and Australian Company were probably aware of this institution of the port they had chosen for the departure of their mail ships, and they took the initiative in the festivity which took place on Tuesday last, on board the Onieda, their pioneer vessel. The town was anticipated, but was not to be outdone, and Mr. Richard anorews, the mayor, invited the directors to meet pretty much the same party that had partaken of the hospitalities of the Unicida, at a grand banquet at the Dolphin Inn, on Friday last. The opportunity was also taken to repay the courtersy shown by the officers of the United States Irigate, the Merrimac, to the numerous visiters who board their ship daily, by inviting the whole of them to join the party, and accordingly a deputation of their body was among the guests conspicuous for the glittering them. The chair was of course filled by the Mayor, and the visiters included J. Orr Ewing, Esq. the chairman; J. Pender, Esq., Director, and J. Galbratith, Esq. Managing Director to the new Company; Lieut. Harrison, Capt. Taylor, Marines, Assistant-Surgeon Denby, Past Midshipman Car

men, councillors, merchants and tradesmen of the borough; the whole company numbering about saxty.

The room was tastefully decorated with flags and benners, one of which represented England and America presiding over the commerce of the world and bearing the inscription, "The tree intercourse of, nations is essential to the attainment of the highest state of civilization and propagerity;" whilst enother represented a combination of the shields of France and England, sommonated by two turtledoves exchanging the kiss of peace, the inscription being. "The inscription of ideas as well as of products accelerates the universal progress."

The bealth of "The Queen" was followed by that of the "President of the United States." To this succeeded "Prince Albert and the Royal Family;" and the "Army and Navy," which was responded to by Colonel James, Royal Engineers, and Lord George Lennox, the latter noble lord being called on by the company to taske a second speech on behalf of the army.

The Mayon then proceeded to give "The Chairman and Directors of the European and Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company."

The Maton next gave "The United States Coust," who was desirous of doing them the greetest good he possibly could, and of whom they had had satisfactory experience, which had second for him the good wishes of parties of all sects, creeds and opinions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chosekey teturned thanks for the generous

prectically shown that they did not forget their friends. Humble as were the resources of the openy with which he was connected, they would happy to render the company now newly establed every assistance, aid and material in their power of Manchester.

ed every assistance, aid and material in their post (Cheers.)

Mr. Pender, of Manchester, one of the direct of the European and Australian Company, propose "Captain Prendergast, and the officers and cree the United States frigate Merrimac." He had peller pleasure, he said, in performing this duty, a had been his lot to have visited the country of this tiers whim he now welcomed, and to have enjed its hospitality. The name of the noble we which now thay in the waters of Southampton witself suggestive of the rapid growth of United States, for he (Mr. Pender) had had good fortune to stand on the banks of the river Mrimac, in company with a gentleman respected by in England and America, the late Mr. About Lience, and had there witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot function of the company with a grown up on the banks of the river with the state of the Mr. About Lience, and had there witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot function of the short spot with the state of the Mr. About Lience, and had there witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot function of the modern of the Mr. About Lience, and had there witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot function of the modern of the Mr. About Lience, and had there witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot for the Mr. About Lience, and had here witnessed the flourish towns and manufactories which in the short spot for the Mr. About Lience, and had been him the Mr. About Lience, and had here with the Mr. About Lience, and had here with

of twenty years had grown up on the banks of stream that at a period so little remote ran silep brough dense virgin forests.

Lieut Harrison, of the Merrimac, briefly retued thanks. He thanked the company sincerely the honor which had been done him. He was sailor, and consequently a modest man; they mnot, therefore, expect a speech from him, but must context himself with expressing his wathanks for the reception which he and his brotefiers had received in England. He had he much of English hospitality, but now that he experienced what it was, it flar exceeded even expectations. He felt as much at home as if he vin his own country, and if he had a heart to lead to the heart of the went away he should leave it, if not we English men, certainly with English women. Mis he be permitted to hope that Englishmen and Airicans would never discharge snything harder each other than champagne corks, and if they do might their mothers and wives and daughters ne forgive them?

Mr. Falver proposed "The Anglo-Saxon rathroughout the vorld—may no rivalry exist between the members of this family, except to advance welfare and happiness of mankind."

Mr. Thain responded to the toast in a speech extraordinary power. He described himself as a tive of Boston, in the United States, but as havilyed in England, and being now an Australian const. He then proceeded to show, that besides the had "put a girdle round the earth." for in a rabut glowing description, he stated that he had vied almost every known spot in the world, include expecially India, China, and the Crimea, and at one of them but he found the Anglo-Saxon do ciled, and wherever domiciled predominant, or nidly becoming so. Or that Anglo-Saxon do ciled, and wherever domiciled predominant, or nidly becoming so. Or that Anglo-Saxon do ciled, and wherever domiciled predominant, or nidly becoming so. Or that Anglo-Saxon has a facture, and all that could promote the happing and civilization of the world; and the colonists we proud of their connection with her; while as between the

England and America there could be no real dunion, being as they were of the Anglo-Saxon rate.

Fermale Education in the United States.

From the Leadon News, Oct 21.]

Before us lies a Boston paper which quotes, amouthe grants of the Massachusetts Legislature, one 10,000 dollars made some time since for the founing of a New England Female Medical College, as an annual grant of 1,000 dollars for five years, endow scholarships in it. It is nothing now a surprising now in the most enlightened parts the United States, that the practice of medicinand surgery should be shared by women, thou at first opposition was made by vulgar-minded parts the United States, that the practice of medicinand surgery should be shared by women, thou at first opposition was made by vulgar-minded passons there as elsewhere. When a few ladies soug a regular professional education, and made the way into class rooms and hospitals by courage, p tience, and devotion to their object, it was present found that the manners of the student class of your men underwent a tavorable change. The next diac very was of the eager desire (which might have be anticipated) of more than half society for female gisticans. Not only did wives and mothers desire the attendance of qualified ladies in their own cases at those of their children, but husbands and fathe sentioned the natural preference. There are alreading the first produce of the control of the graduates who has already graduated from this young institution. The gislative grant of 10,000 dollars was bestowed condition of an equal som being raised from oth resources—a stipulation which is now nearly fulfied, while it is known that divers legacies will accrime course of time. Of the graduates who harenteed upon p active, one can exhibit a reger of nearly 700 births, which have been a compileded with a singular safety and succeant the summary of the control of the profession of the courter profession to wome and children will pass into the hands f which nature designed it. Nor, indeed, is this id quite physicians has for some time ceased in the present of genuine learning, ability, and success; and the seems to be a clear prospect of a fair divisio of the professional field. It is not in the media profession alone that women are dualing scope if their industry. The press of the United State employs women as regularly as the fuctory; and in a youthful and imitative country, which copis with exaggeration the sentimentalities of the Ol World, "the chivalry of man" is at length permitting woman to be wise, useful and happy. Not on art and literature, but science, commerce, and the useful atta are now thrown open to all who can work at them. In connection with these new of portunities the dress reform of the United States thoroughly respectable, however it may be hindere and ridiculed by bigots and small wits. Walle to many of the women of Europe are ruining their hu bands' fortunes and their own reputation for sens and modesty, by a mode of dress which is as unhealth and barbarous as it is sunatural and ugly, hundred of the respectable matrons of the United State are endeavoring to supplant modes of dress which is an unbealth and barbarous as it is sunatural and ugly, hundred of the respectable matrons of the United State are endeavoring to supplant modes of dress which are injurious to health and convenience, by one of more which may have the advantage in these repects, and in grace also. It appears that the gentlemen of the family are as well pleased with a ration costume for their wives and sisters as the husband of Paris and London are incommoded by the barbarous lemale fashions of the time. Whatever may be result of any one effort in connexion with the general move, it is pretty clear that there is no us arguing any longer for women being made dolls a laves. Considering that nine-tenths of the wome of England can their bread in one way or another and that it is naturally impossible to exclude the from any new department of science, art or industry and that it is naturally impossible to exclude then from any new department of science, art or industry it is cridently high time to leave off discussing of protesting against a hypothetical "equality or the sexes" in regard to powers, and to ensure a bette equality for their industry before the law.

equality for their industry before the law.

Miscellaneous Foretan Items.

La Patrie, of October 23, states that the election of a President in the United States is at prescuing and the states is at prescuing the distribution of the president of the Control of the States is at prescuing the chalces of Messrs. Fremont and Buchanan, the writer concludes as follows:—The demonstance possess, it is true, a glorious past, which sustains them and pushes them forward; but the republicans have a brilliant future, which attract them. If the democrats trumput this year the struggle will be renewed in four years. If, on the contrary, they are vanquished, they will by that facilities be swept for ever from the political arens.

The following persons were killed or had died, a the latest reports, from injuries received during the panic at the Surrey Gardens, London, viz.:—The dead, as far as could be ascertained, seven in namber, were sent, five to the workhouse of St. Mary Newington, and two to their respective homes. With the exception of one they were all females. Four only of the deceased had been identified, and they are as follows:—Mrs. Skipper, Dobson terrace, Kennington (body conveyed home): Mrs. Hardet John son, aged 24, address inknown, body at Newington workhouse: Mrs. Barlow, aged 30, two children, and encuents. body at Newington workhouse: Mrs. Barlow, aged 30, two children, and encuents. workhouse; Mrs. Barlow, aged 39, two children, an encente, body at Newington workhouse; M. Hurd, of Bermondrey, bidy at the workhouse. Ther were also three other bodies at Newington workhouse, of females, apparently under 30 years of age from the appearance of the rodies, they bein completely blackened, it was the general opinion the most of the persons died from suffication. Three of them, had severa contused wounds, evidently cause from being trodden upon.

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Mr. Choskey letuned thanks for the generous sentiments evineed towards him during the last ten years by the inhabitants of Southampton, who had